

National Healthcare Safety Network

Patient Safety Component – Annual Hospital Survey

Reference Laboratory: Pathology Laboratory Des Moines, Iowa

Revision 2: 2019

Method for primary susceptibility testing and secondary, supplemental or confirmatory testing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS - MICROSCAN WALKAWAY CONVENTIONAL (PRIMARY), E TEST (SECONDARY) • ENTEROBACTERIACEAE - SENSITITRE (PRIMARY), E TEST (SECONDARY)
Has the laboratory implemented the revised cephalosporin and monobactam breakpoints for Enterobacteriaceae recommended by CLSI as of 2010?	YES
Has the laboratory implemented the revised carbapenem breakpoints for Enterobacteriaceae recommended by CLSI as of 2010?	YES
Does the laboratory perform a test for the presence of carbapenemase? (this does not include automated testing instrument expert rules)	YES
What is done if carbapenemase production is detected:	CABAPENEM MIC RESULTS WITHOUT AN INTERPRETATION
Which test is routinely performed to detect carbapenemase:	CEPHEID, BIOFIRE
Does the laboratory have a policy to routinely notify any of the following when CP-CRE are detected:	PHYSICIAN AND INFECTION CONTROL
Does the laboratory perform colistin or polymyxin B susceptibility testing for drug-resistant Gram-negative bacilli?	YES
Methods used for colistin or polymyxin B susceptibility testing:	SENSITITRE, ACCELERATE PHENO
Which of the following methods are used for yeast identification?	MALDI-TOF MS SYSTEM (BRUKER BIOTYPER)
Candida isolated from which of the following body sites are usually identified to the species level?	BLOOD, OTHER NORMALLY STERILE BODY SITE
What method is used for antifungal susceptibility testing (ASFT)?	YEASTONE COLORIMETRIC MICRODILUTION
Antifungal susceptibility testing is performed on fungal isolates in which of the following situations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CANDIDA ALBICANS – ONLY WHEN ISOLATED FROM STERILE SITES (EG: BLOOD, CSF, ETC.) • CANDIDA GLABRATA – ONLY WHEN ISOLATED FROM STERILE SITES (EG: BLOOD, CSF, ETC.) • ALL OTHER CANDIDA SPECIES – ONLY WHEN ISOLATED FROM STERILE SITES (EG: BLOOD, CSF, ETC.)



What is the primary testing method for C. difficile used most often:	NAAT PLUS EIA, IF NAAT POSITIVE (2-STEP ALGORITHM)
The primary and definitive method used to identify microbes from blood cultures:	MALDI-TOF MS SYSTEM (BRUKER BIOTYPER)
Additional secondary methods used for microbe identification from blood cultures:	RAPID IDENTIFICATION (BIOFIRE FILMARRAY)

Quarterly and yearly susceptibility information (antibiogram) is available for clients who send all microbiology culture specimens to Pathology Laboratory.

